

# Application of hierarchical Bayesian models to extreme precipitation events

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## 1 Introduction

- Describe the pretext of the project; application to protection of infrastructure, prevention of disasters etc.
- Why is the Bayesian framework useful for the modelling of precipitation phenomena?
- What are the prior attempts of modelling, how are they modelled. Is this project a novel approach in any way?

## 2 Preliminaries

### 2.1 Theoretical background

- The generalised extreme value distribution
  - Parameters
  - Support, cover for different values of  $\xi$
  - Describe usual ranges of parameters in the context of environmental modelling, especially precipitation – cf. literature
- Fisher-Tippett theorem states that block maxima of an i.i.d. collection of random variables converges to the GEV distribution
- Return levels?

### 2.2 Markov-Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) sampling and stan

- Describe the general idea underlying MCMC sampling, i.e. the high-dimensional integral setting involved in estimation
- Hamiltonian Monte Carlo and the NUTS algorithm.

### 2.3 Model diagnostics and evaluation

- Talk about  $\widehat{\text{ESS}}$ ,  $\hat{R}$ , autocorrelation and trace plots.
- Mention how I will evaluate convergence of chains.
- Describe LOO, PSIS, and WAIC

### 3 Bayesian modelling framework

#### 3.1 Fixed parameter models

- Null model  $Y_n \sim \text{GEV}(\mu, \sigma, \xi)$  where  $\mu \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_\mu^2)$ ,  $\sigma \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_\sigma)$ , and  $\xi \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha_\xi, \beta_\xi)$  transformed onto the interval  $[-0.5, 0.5]$ .

#### 3.2 Timetrend model

- Timetrend model  $Y_n \sim \text{GEV}(\mu_n, \sigma, \xi)$  where  $\mu_n = \mu_0(1 + \Delta(t - t_c))$ ,  $\Delta \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_\Delta^2)$ ,  $\sigma \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_\sigma)$  and  $\xi \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha_\xi, \beta_\xi)$  shifted onto the interval  $[-0.5, 0.5]$ .  $\Omega$

#### 3.3 Hierarchical model

- Split the time interval  $\{1, \dots, T\}$  into  $m$  evenly spaced points excluding time  $T$ ,  $1 = t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_m < T$ .
- We let  $\mu_t = \sum_{j=1}^k \beta_j(t - t_j) \mathbf{1}_{\{t \geq t_j\}}$ , assign priors  $\sigma \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_\sigma)$  and  $\xi \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha_\xi, \beta_\xi)$  shifted onto the interval  $[-0.5, 0.5]$ .
- Three priors for the vector  $\beta$  are compared, namely
  - an i.i.d. Gaussian noise prior,  $\beta_j \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_\varepsilon^2)$ ,
  - a random walk prior,  $\beta_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_\beta)$  and  $\beta_j \sim \mathcal{N}(\beta_{j-1})$
  - an AR1 prior where  $\beta_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_\beta)$  and  $\beta_j \sim \mathcal{N}(\alpha + \phi\beta_{j-1}, \sigma_\varepsilon)$  for  $j \geq 2$
- We then optimize over the hyperparameter  $m$  to obtain the best results

## 4 Results

- Mention convergence good excluding some divergent transitions (proportion less than 3%), trace plots are shown in appendix
- $\hat{R} \approx 1$ ,  $\widehat{\text{ESS}} > N$
- Table with parameter estimate tables for each of the parameters
- Table with WAIC, LOO, and PSIS for each of the models side by side with  $m = 6$  as candidate
- Table showing WAIC, LOO, and PSIS and a figure showing trends of these estimates as a function of  $m \in [n]$

**Tab. 1.** Parameter summary statistics for the null model.

	Mean	Mean SE	SD	2.5%	50%	97.5%	$\widehat{\text{ESS}}$
$\mu$	25.3575	0.0046	0.7484	23.9136	25.3489	26.8523	26294
$\sigma$	7.7143	0.0033	0.5395	6.7254	7.6897	8.8425	26309
$\xi$	-0.0106	0.0004	0.0604	-0.1222	-0.0130	0.1134	23787

**Tab. 2.** Parameter summary statistics for the timetrend model.

	Mean	Mean SE	SD	2.5%	50%	97.5%	$\widehat{\text{ESS}}$
$\mu_0$	25.3093	0.0053	0.7164	23.9188	25.2998	26.7283	18283
$\sigma$	7.2481	0.0041	0.5370	6.2669	7.2217	8.3736	17497
$\xi$	0.0267	0.0005	0.0670	-0.0979	0.0247	0.1630	17907
$\Delta$	0.0022	0.0000	0.0006	0.0009	0.0021	0.0034	49770

**Tab. 3.** Parameter summary statistics for the i.i.d. hierarchical model.

	Mean	Mean SE	SD	2.5%	50%	97.5%	$\widehat{\text{ESS}}$
$\beta_1$	2.2298	0.0018	0.2277	1.7759	2.2336	2.6718	15951
$\beta_2$	-3.2579	0.0049	0.5961	-4.4262	-3.2634	-2.0913	14792
$\beta_3$	1.7557	0.0052	0.6593	0.5108	1.7382	3.0974	16318
$\beta_4$	-1.1203	0.0045	0.6225	-2.3156	-1.1303	0.1306	19194
$\beta_5$	0.6396	0.0045	0.6276	-0.5978	0.6374	1.8775	19537
$\beta_6$	-0.2340	0.0043	0.5988	-1.3858	-0.2476	0.9747	19817
$\beta_7$	0.2380	0.0042	0.6065	-0.9291	0.2269	1.4593	20673
$\beta_8$	-0.8775	0.0042	0.6611	-2.1926	-0.8649	0.3987	24304
$\sigma$	9.0816	0.0058	0.8057	7.6243	9.0454	10.7854	19423
$\tau$	2.0024	0.0096	2.0019	0.0482	1.4161	7.3918	43555
$\xi$	0.0019	0.0006	0.0828	-0.1502	-0.0017	0.1730	16960

**Tab. 4.** Parameter summary statistics for the random walk hierarchical model.

	Mean	Mean SE	SD	2.5%	50%	97.5%	$\widehat{\text{ESS}}$
$\beta_1$	1.8779	0.0026	0.2753	1.3014	1.8884	2.3879	11368
$\beta_2$	-2.2532	0.0066	0.6797	-3.5642	-2.2665	-0.8758	10743
$\beta_3$	0.7112	0.0059	0.6394	-0.4595	0.6915	2.0363	11680
$\beta_4$	-0.5104	0.0042	0.5293	-1.5728	-0.4988	0.5064	16151
$\beta_5$	0.3131	0.0038	0.4908	-0.6317	0.3068	1.2964	16702
$\beta_6$	-0.0404	0.0035	0.4682	-0.9591	-0.0443	0.8986	17806
$\beta_7$	0.0611	0.0036	0.4786	-0.8490	0.0471	1.0383	17755
$\beta_8$	-0.6947	0.0039	0.5661	-1.8410	-0.6806	0.3889	21513
$\sigma$	8.8751	0.0057	0.8147	7.3887	8.8358	10.5877	20115
$\tau$	2.3623	0.0078	0.9292	0.9751	2.2162	4.5857	14083
$\xi$	0.0421	0.0007	0.0896	-0.1244	0.0388	0.2261	16188

**Tab. 5.** Parameter summary statistics for the AR1 hierarchical model.

	Mean	Mean SE	SD	2.5%	50%	97.5%	$\widehat{\text{ESS}}$
beta[1]	1.9853	0.0021	0.2310	1.5324	1.9853	2.4421	12600
beta[2]	-2.6416	0.0052	0.5657	-3.7952	-2.6304	-1.5543	11657
beta[3]	1.2968	0.0051	0.5710	0.2223	1.2777	2.4655	12321
beta[4]	-1.0662	0.0044	0.5231	-2.0865	-1.0760	-0.0197	14002
beta[5]	0.7417	0.0044	0.5170	-0.2772	0.7404	1.7540	14093
beta[6]	-0.3992	0.0042	0.5014	-1.3911	-0.4043	0.5987	14351
beta[7]	0.3087	0.0042	0.5227	-0.6862	0.2950	1.3778	15596
beta[8]	-0.7093	0.0040	0.5497	-1.8376	-0.6958	0.3341	19044
sigma	8.7397	0.0064	0.7942	7.3026	8.6966	10.4252	15177
tau	0.8126	0.0030	0.3545	0.3718	0.7363	1.6891	14176
phi	-0.7695	0.0020	0.2454	-1.2245	-0.7825	-0.2521	15359
xi	0.0491	0.0008	0.0897	-0.1168	0.0456	0.2329	11860

## 5 Discussion

- Figure of predicted values with 95% credible sets against observed values for best model

**A Convergence of MCMC samplers**

**B Code used in the project**